The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfill in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,50	12,00	18,00
Four square's	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	14,00	18,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

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Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:45 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. Jan.4'67.

POETRY.

THE CROSS.

Quaint though the construction be of the following poem, yet never has the story of the Cross been told with more truthful simplicity:

Blest they who seek
While in their youth
With spirit meek,
The way of truth,
To them the sacred scriptures now display;
Christ as the only true and living way;
His precious blood on Calvary was given,
To make them heirs of endless bliss in heaven.
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.
For them, he bore
His Father's frown;
For them he wore
The thorny crown;
Nailed to the Cross,
Endured its pain,
That his life's loss,
Might be their gain.
Then haste to choose
That better part,
Nor e'en dare refuse
The Lord thy heart,
Lest He declare,
"I know you not;"
And deep despair
Forever be your lot.
Now look to Jesus who on Calvary died,
And trust on Him alone who was crucified.

OBITUARY.

We noticed some time ago in a few lines only, the death of several persons lately prominent in American history. We give this week fuller sketches of the lives of some of them; and add others not before mentioned.

The Hon. Judge Chambers entered General Convention in the year 1820 as a lay Deputy from Maryland, and, ever since the death of Robert H. Gardiner, of Maine—was the Father of the Lower House. Always at his post, always ready to take a prominent part in debate, with entire confidence in himself and in the willingness of the House to listen to him, with all the parliamentary knowledge and skill derived from his long career in public life, with the high-toned courtesy that characterized the Senate of the United States in the days when its members were gentlemen of the old school, and with a power of keen repartee which sometimes cut to the quick yet never left a ragged edge to the wound; he was one of the most powerful members of the House, and one of the most formidable to an opponent. A staunch High Churchman of the old sort, firmly grounded in his principles by extensive reading and thorough conviction, strengthened by all the dearest associations of a long life, he never for a moment wavered in their defence. His conservatism was so intense, and had become so completely a habit of his mind and heart, that sometimes in his latter years it prevented the recognition of the changes which changing circumstances require. The Church, such as he had known it in early and mature life, was his standard of excellence, and he would not see aught else. This, together with his deep love for his Bishop, induced him some years ago to oppose the division of the Diocese of Maryland; and his opposition alone defeated it with the laity, when the Bishop and the great majority of the clergy were in favor of the measure. This same feeling was most strongly exhibited in his devotion to his Prayer Book, every line and word of which he loved with all the fervor of his constant nature, so that he never could be brought to listen to any project for changing it even in the most unimportant rubric. Faithful and true, from first to last, his thirty-six years to the Church in General Convention will long be remembered with the deepest gratitude.

The Hon. Washington Hunt was well worthy to stand side by side with Judge Chambers, whether in life or death. Having filled the highest office of the State of New York, and served several terms in Congress, his name also was a national possession. Of a political integrity so pure, so delicate, and so unyielding that it became the subject of sneers from politicians by trade, he was left, in the stormy times of our latter national troubles, to seek the true bond of national peace and brotherhood in the Church. A worthy representative of the sound and solid Churchmanship of Western New York, his chief service was rendered in the General Conventions of 1862 and 1865. His gentleness, his firmness, the persuasiveness of his voice, the inflexible determination of his whole soul to prevent such an intrusion of politics into the Church as should imperil her perfect union in her proper spiritual work—these features of his career, added to his national reputation and his parliamentary experience—deservedly gave him great weight in the Lower House; and some scenes in the General Convention of 1865, at the critical turns of the debate, when he rose triumphantly to the full dimensions of the great cause he had in hand, will never be forgotten by any who were present.

Together these two noble laymen struggled, with the same principles, in the same cause, with the same pure and earnest love of the Church. Together they rejoiced in the victory of Love. Together—the battle being over, and our perfect ecclesiastical union restored—they have laid down their arms, and are gathered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God. The Church that can train, and knows how to use properly, such laymen as these, has no reason to fear when she "speaketh with her enemies at the gate."

ALEXANDER SMITH.

On January fifth, at his residence near Edinburg, died Alexander Smith, aged thirty-seven years. Mr. Smith was born in Kilmarnock; his father was a designer of patterns. At school he was notable for zeal and efficiency in his studies, and, with that ambitious folly peculiar to humble parents, his parents marked him off for the pulpit. Illness prevented, and Mr. Smith finally followed his father as a maker of patterns for a lace-factory in Glasgow. At the age of seventeen he began to feel the promptings of genius, as did Tennyson's "Talking Oak,"

"Like those blind motions of the Spring
That show the year is turning."

The story goes that while patiently working out his patterns for lace collars and chemisettes, he wrought in the furnace of his brain those remarkable verses so full of shine of moon and moan of sea and glare of setting sun; published under the name of the "Life Drama" in 1852. It was extravagantly praised and criticised. After that he published a volume of "City Poems," already about forgotten. His last poem is "Edwin of Deira," which created but little sensation. He published also the following works in prose: "A Summer in Skye," "Alfred Hagart's Household" and "Miss Oona McQuarrie," a sequel to the latter work.

The prose works are more highly valued than the poems, and will be read with pleasure.

HON. HENRY S. MAGRAW.

Hon. Henry S. Magraw, of Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, a member of the Maryland Assembly, died in Washington, February 7th, at nine o'clock, from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Magraw was formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and it will be recollected that after the first Bull Run battle he, with Mr. Arnold Harris, were captured by the Confederates while attempting to recover the body of Colonel Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, and was held a prisoner in Richmond four or five months. He applied to Secretary Cameron for a flag of truce to go through the lines to bring home the body of Colonel Cameron, but the Secretary, for prudential reasons, not desiring to recognize the rebels as belligerents, declined to grant a flag-of-truce. Mr. Magraw and Mr. Harris assumed the personal risk and were captured, and notwithstanding repeated appeals made to Jeff. Davis by prominent Confederates for their release on the ground of old friendships, personal and in the Democratic party, he refused, and they were kept in close confinement.

The deceased, who was possessed of an ample fortune, possessed many genial qualities, which had attracted to him a large circle of social friends. He was stricken down about six o'clock in the evening, and, although he recognized some of his friends, he was unable to speak before he died. He was visited by Secretary Stanton, Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Lamon, and others who had been associated with him in public life. Mr. Magraw's father died of apoplexy; also one of his brothers; and another brother now lies ill of the same disease, in Baltimore.

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS.

It will grieve but not surprise the public to hear that Mr. Willis is dead. His health had for a long time been precarious, and on one or two occasions reports of his demise had been circulated. His departure occurred on Sunday night January twentieth at his late residence at Idlewild, on the Highlands of the Hudson. He died, at the age of sixty, on the anniversary of his birth.

Nathaniel P. Willis was born in Portland, Me., January twentieth, 1807. His father and grandfather were publishers, the latter having been an apprentice in the office with Benjamin Franklin, and a member of the famous Boston Tea-Party. Mr. Willis traveled in France, Italy, Greece, and Turkey and returned to England where he married in 1835 Mary Leighton Stace daughter of the comissary General at Woolwich.

In 1837 he returned home and purchased a retreat on the Susquehanna River, near Oswego, N. Y., which he christened Glen Mary, (after his wife,) and from which he sent to the printers now and then some pleasent letters. In 1845, in New-York, he published the first collected edition of his works in one large volume; and during that year his wife having died he married Cornelia, the only daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New-Bedford, Mass., by whom he had a son and two daughters. Soon after his marriage he and General Morris established the well-known weekly, the *Home Journal*, which still flourishes, and upon which devolves the sad duty of presenting more in detail and with more of personal knowledge the biography of its oldest and most brilliant writer. We have only to say that not long after his second marriage he selected for his home the pleasant Idlewild, where his latest laborers and his death have made the place memorable.

THE HON. PLINEY MERRICK.

Pliney Merrick, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died in Boston on the first of the month, at the age of seventy-two years. He had been long a conspicuous citizen of that State, on the Democratic side of politics, but was much better known for his abilities as a lawyer and judge. It is remembered of his early life that he graduated at Harvard, in the same class with Prescott, the historian, and studied law with Governor Lincoln, at Worcester. Afterward he became a law-partner of Governor Marcus Morton, and under Governor Brooks and Governor Lincoln held the office of District Attorney. In the year 1827 he was a Democratic Representative of Worcester, in the General Court of the State; but it was in 1848, as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, that Mr. Merrick established his claim to a legal reputation, having resigned his Judgeship in 1849, he was called on to conduct as senior counsel the defense of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. This duty he discharged with great ability, and with a nice sense of professional honor which won from the leading English law review unusual praise for his powers as an advocate. In 1853, after having passed another term on the bench of Common Pleas, he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Hon. Caleb Cushing.

THE BRAVE BOYS IN BLUE.

We all remember!

It seems but yesterday, that all over the land hereway newspapers were praising the Brave Boys in Blue, while children, minstrels, deacons, divines, rich and poor, were loud in their professions of love to the defenders of their homes.

When iron-shod and cannon-belching war held the country as in a vice, the Brave Boys in Blue were all the rage. They were feasted, toasted, praised, kissed, caressed, coffeed, jellied, and decked like lambs for the sacrifice. Mid the sobs of women, wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, they were sent to the front, escorted to the cars and boats by bands of music, and promised all sorts of honors on their return.

Every Brave Boy in Blue was a shield to the loyal stay-at-home agitators. Every one sent by money, entreaties, appeals to patriotism, or other lingual device, was a safeguard to those who remained behind. Whining canters, pulpit-routers, stay-at-home bawlers of loyalty, mobbers of Democrats and Democratic printing offices, negro-loving old maids, and others of both sexes, had much to say for the Brave Boys in Blue, and come the shoddy-cum-shoddy over the victims they had dressed for mutilated honors to a wonderful extent.

He who would not join the blue mass was called a traitor, coward, and hater of his country. He who would forsake friends, property, and the comforts of the family hearth to join the abolition crusade for power, cotton, negroes, mules silver-ware, and other disguised objects of the late war, was hailed as a brave man.

He was to be loved and honored.
His family to be cared for.
His children were to be educated.
His wife was to be waited upon to the replenishing of larders, and fuel pile.
His grave if he fell, was to be decked with flowers at all seasons of the year.
His stumps were to be supplied with wooden limbs.
His hospital bed was to be supplied with delicacies.
He was to be welcomed home by girls with garlands and wreaths of roses.
He was to be nominated for office, and voted for.
He was to be the returned hero—savior of his country, and the chief among ten thousand abolitionists. And we remember that those who questioned the honesty of those who made all these professions of goodness, and who asked respectfully that the war be hurried to a close, were denounced as cowards, traitors, and enemies to the soldiers. When we chided those who prolonged the war and turned it from its original course; when we objected to having thousands of brave men slain by incompetent officers, in raids for property, and who said the object of the war was to divide rather than restore the Union, the Brave Boys in Blue were filled with lies and evil spirits, and urged to destroy at once those who were their best friends.

The past came and went.

The professed patriots swept the land of volunteers. The Brave Boys in Blue have returned; but they come not as the conqueror comes. They were not welcomed back—no arms of girls, garlands of roses, fancy balls, and avalanches of kisses greeted them. One by one, two by two, well and sick, whole and shattered, lame and dying, they came to their homes as stragglers in blood go to the rear after the agony of battle.

The loyal shouters have forgotten the brave Boys in Blue. They have no offices for them. They have no votes to give them. Officers rich from their stealings, able to buy and control delegations, receive nominations. They are the favorites of the ranters and the cantors and the rumpites; while the true brave Boys in Blue who fought the battles, are forgotten already. They are not wanted now. The negro and the bondholder are now worshipped, and the soldiers of the land can work on one leg or two, with one hand or both to redeem their farms from taxes heaped thereon by the stay-at-homes while they were fighting, and to support the negro, the bondholder and the thieving officer, who enriches himself and relatives at the expense of the blood and bravery of the country.

Brave Boys in Blue, as you gather your half-clad little ones about you—as you labor to pay taxes—as you go stealily to your graves with heavy hearts and calloused palms—think of these things, and tell us if those who made you such specious promises have kept faith with you or the people!

Brave Boy in Blue—soldier—workingman—tax-payer—think of these things, and think of them well.—*Cincinatti Enquirer.*

ANGRY men seldom want woe.

FOR THE YOUNG.

The Fox and the Grapes.

A Fox, just at the time of the vintage, stole into a vineyard where the ripe sunny Grapes were trellised up on high in most tempting show. He made many a spring and a jump after the luscious prize; but failing in all his attempts, he muttered as he retreated, "Well! what does it matter! The Grapes are sour!"

The Fawn and her Mother.

A Fawn one day said to her mother, "Mother, you are bigger than a dog, and swifter and better winded, and you have horns to defend yourself; how is it that you are so afraid of the hounds?" She smiled and said, "All this, my child, I know full well; but no sooner do I hear a dog bark, than somehow or other, my heels take me off as fast as they can carry me."

There is no arguing a coward into courage.

The Fox and the Goat.

A Fox had fallen into a well, and had been casting about some time how he should get out again; when at length a Goat came to the place, and wanting to drink, asked Reynard, whether the water was good, and if there was plenty of it. The Fox dissembling the real danger of his case, replied, "Come down my friend; the water is so good that I cannot drink enough of it, and so abundant that it cannot be exhausted." Upon this the Goat without any more ado leaped in; when the Fox, taking advantage of his friend's horns, as nimbly leaped out; and coolly remarked to the poor deluded Goat, "If you had half as much brains as you have beard, you would have looked before you leaped."

How he found them out.

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans; hence it happens that fools often prosper when men of talent fail. Here is an illustration:

A poor, simple peasant, of the name of Benhassan, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and water, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution; and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich ivory merchant in the neighborhood of his cottage had, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring, she offered great rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel. But no one was likely to do either; for three eunuchs, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears.

"I'll go," cries he; "I'll say I am a conjuror, and that I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail 'tis true. What then? I shall be treated as an impostor; my back and sides may say, 'How d'ye do?" to the bastinado, but my hungry stomach will be filled!"

To concoct his scheme and put it in practice was but the work of moments. The merchant still was absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms. A sumptuous dinner was prepared; the table was covered with rich viands; expensive plates of every sort were placed upon the sideboard. Allah! how he ate! An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him sherbet; our conjuror, gorged, exclaimed:

"'Tis well, I have the first!"

The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companions.

"He has found us out, dear friend," he cried. "He is a cunning man. He said he had the first. What could he mean but me?"

"It looks like it," replied the second thief, "I'll wait on him to night; as yet you may have mistaken his meaning. Should he speak in the same strain, we must decamp."

At night a supper fit for the caliph was set before the greedy Benhasan, who filled until he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose exclaiming:

"The second's in my sack, and cannot escape me."

Away flew the affrightened robber.

"We are lost!" he cried. "Our heels alone can save us!"

"Not so," answered the third. "If we fly and are caught, we lose our heads. I'll lead him at to-morrow's meal; and should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us."

They all agreed. On the morrow Benhassan's appetite was still the same. At last, quite full, he exclaimed:

"My task is done; the third, thank Allah, is here!"

"Oh," said the culprit, "behold the ring but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again."

"Be silent" exclaimed the astonished Benhassan, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunderers betray themselves. "Be silent! I have it."

Some geese were feeding before the window; he went out, and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its gullet; and then declared that the largest goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed, the diamond found. In the meantime, the ivory merchant returned, and was incredulous.

"Some crafty knave, O wife," said he; "either the thief himself, or his abettor, has, with a well-concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide him with a meal likeway."

No sooner said than done; between two dishes the mysterious fare was hidden. The false conjuror was told to declare what was the concealed cheer, on pain of being well beaten should he fail.

"Alas," he muttered out, "Benhassen, thou art a pig; thou art dead," referring to himself, and calling himself names.

"He's right," the merchant cried. "Give him a purse of gold; I honor talents such as his."

It was pork in the dish. Thus our glutton, by three random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and a most brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.—If there be any bond in life which ought to be sacredly guarded from everything that can put it in peril, it is that which unites the members of a family. If there be a spot upon earth from which discord and strife should be banished, it is the fire side. There center the fondest hopes and the most tender affections. How lovely the spectacle presented by that family wich is governed by the right spirit! Each strives to avoid giving offence, and is studiously considereate of the others' happiness. Sweet, loving dispositions are cultivated by all, and each tries to surpass the other in his efforts for the common harmony.—Each heart glows with love; and the benediction of heavenly peace seems to abide upon that dwelling with such power that no black fiend of passion dare rear his head within it.

Who would not realize this lovely picture? It *may* be realized by all who employ the appointed means. Let the precepts of the Gospel be applied as they are designed to be; and they will be found to shed a holy charm upon the family circle, and make it what God designed it should be, the most heaven like scene on earth.

A PRETTY FISH.—Mr. Lord, an English traveler, and a clever sensation writer, has just published in London a book on British Columbia and the Pacific coast, in which among other traveler's tales he gives a lively description of the octopus, in "the Brobdignaglan proportions he obtains in the snug bays and long inland canals along the east side of Vancouver's Island." The creature is a huge flat fish, with eight long radiating snake like arms, fringed with numberless suckers, and which it uses like oars in midwater, like spider's legs on the bottom, as climbers on the sides of rock, hangers on the rank aquatic vegetation, and collectively as a hand for grasping its prey. These arms are gifted with prodigious strength and lightning-like mobility. The Indians display great skill and daring in hunting the monster in their canoes with long spears.

GREATEST DEPTH OF MINES.—The Eselchacht Mine at Kuttenburg, in Bohemia, now inaccessible, is the deepest mine in the world, being 3,778 feet below the surface,—Its depth is only 150 feet less than the height of Mount Vesuvius, and it is eight times greater than the height of the pyramid of Cheops. The bore of the salt works of Minden, in Prussia, is 2,231 feet deep, and 1,993 feet below the level of the sea. The mine of Valenciana, in Mexico, is 1,686 feet deep, and yet it is 5,910 feet above the level of the sea. The Tresavean copper mine in England, is 2,112 feet in depth, and 1,700 feet below the sea level.

WHAT MAKES A BUSHEL.—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers:

Wheat, sixty pounds; corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds; corn, on the cob seventy pounds; rye, fifty-six pounds; oats, thirty pounds; barley forty-six pounds; buckwheat, fifty-six pounds; Irish potatoes, sixty pounds; sweet potatoes, fifty pounds; onions, fifty-seven pounds; beans, sixty pounds; bran, twenty pounds; clover seed, sixty pounds; timothy seed, forty-five pounds; hemp seed, forty-five pounds; blue-grass seed, fourteen pounds; dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT TO HAPPEN TWENTY YEARS HENCE.—The date of the end of the world is satisfactorily fixed for the year 1886. There is an ancient prediction, repeated by Nostradamus in his "Centuries," which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord, when St. Mark shall raise him, St. John shall assist at His ascension, the end of the world shall come. In the year 1886 it will happen that Good Friday falls on St. George's day, Easter Sunday on St. Mark's day, and Holy Thursday, or Ascension day, will be also the feast of St. John the Baptist.

WHY was Pharoah's daughter like a broker? Because she got a little *Prophet* from the *rushes* on the bank.

ECLIPSES IN 1867.

There will be four eclipses in the present year—two of the sun and two of the moon but no remarkable phenomena. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 6, will be invisible in America. It will be seen, however, in Europe, Asia and Africa. At Greenwich the time of its occurrence is 8 o'clock and 17 minutes in the morning. The other eclipse of the sun, August 29, will be total, but not visible in the United States or in Europe. The South Americans will have a view of it. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 20, may be witnessed from all parts of the United States. In New York city and State the time of its beginning will be about 2:20 in the morning, and it will end at about half past 5 o'clock. In California and Oregon it will begin in the evening of the nineteenth. A partial eclipse of the moon, Friday evening, September 13, will be visible in parts of the United States, though its beginning will not be generally seen. At places west of Boston the moon will rise more or less eclipsed. From the Pacific States this eclipse will not be seen at all.

THE art of conversation is the finest of the fine arts; it is not the art of saying much, but of saying well. There are preaching men who talk, but listen not, or who speechifly in private; or gossiping men, who think little, are never still, and yet they are not conversible men. The real art of conversation consists not only in expressing your own thoughts freely, but in drawing out by encouragement the thoughts of others. You will never be liked for long talking by anybody; but you are sure to be liked if, by your talking, you encourage and stimulate others to think and talk in response to your thoughts. The art is a natural gift in the main. It is not only a gift of mind, but also of temper. It requires condescension, indulgence, patience, and many other moral accomplishments, refinement as well as power.

RELATIVE SPEED.—The velocity of a ship is from eight to twelve miles an hour; of race-horse, from twenty-nine to thirty miles; of a bird, from fifty to sixty miles; of the clouds in a violent hurricane, eighty to one hundred miles; of of sound, eight hundred and twenty-three miles; of a cannon ball, as found by experiment, from six hundred to one thousand miles; of the earth around the sun, sixty-eight thousand miles, or more than a hundred times quicker than a cannon ball; of light, about eight hundred million miles, passing from the sun to the earth, ninety five million miles, in about eight minutes, or a million times swifter than a cannon ball; while the exceeding velocity of the thoughts of the human minds is beyond possible estimate.

MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH.—The circumferance of our globe is 25,020 miles, and so stupendous a circle may be best comprehended by comparison. For example, a railway train, travelling incessantly, night and day, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, would require six weeks to go around it. The cubical bulk of earth is 260,000,000,000 of cubic miles, and according to Dr. Lardner, if the materials which compose it were built up in the form of a column, having a pedestal of the magnitude of England and Wales, the height of the column would be nearly four and a half millions of millions of miles. A tunnel through the earth from England to New Zealand would be about 8,000 miles long.

UNEDUCATED WOMEN—One of the most agreeable consequences of knowledge is the respect and importance which it communicates to old age. Men rise in character often as they increase in years; they are venerable for what they have acquired, and pleasing for what they can impart. If they outlive their faculties, the mere frame itself is respected for what it once contained; but with uneducated women, when youth is gone all is gone. No human creature gives its admiration for nothing—either its eye must be charmed or its understanding gratified.

ASHLEY, the Impeacher, was born in Pennsylvania; but, fortunately for the State, he left at sweet fifteen, for the west, where he became, in turn, a peddler of cheap jewelry among the negroes along the Mississippi, a botch printer, a poorly-read lawyer, a boat builder, a seller of drugs, a newspaper publisher, etc. Having failed in all these, the gradation was easy to a seat in Congress from the Toledo (Ohio) district. Before getting into that position, however, he became a renegade from the Democratic party.

THIS story which is rather good, comes to us from England: A sub-dean was talking to a dean about the titles accorded to church dignitaries in the tone of a man who feels himself aggrieved. "An arch-bishop," said he, "is a most reverend, a bishop is a reverend, and a dean is very reverend. Don't you think a sub-dean should have some prefix of the kind?" "Well, yes," answered his superior, "I certainly agree with you. How would *rather* reverend do?"

A man was asked what induced him to make a law student of his son. "Oh he was always a lying little cuss, and I thought I'd humor his leading propensity."

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

POLITICAL RADICALISM.

Radicalism does not belong entirely to one political party. There are Radicals on all sides and on all questions; and in just so much as their radicalism grows in intensity, are they departing from the true ground of statesmanship to that of demagogueism.

Everybody can see the destructive course of the Congressional Radicals; every man who desires can tell where they depart from the true, safe and Constitutional ground; and no man who loves his country can fail to point out their errors and denounce them. This we have done and shall continue to do, unsparingly.

Some people seem to be of the opinion, that to denounce radicalism in fitting terms, you must descend to as low and vulgar terms, and to equally profane and impious expressions, as those Radicals themselves use. Big, high-sounding and profane words show only the ill-breeding of those who use them, and because too extravagant, are neither honest nor truthful.

A gentleman does not denounce anything in the language of a profane and vulgar blackguard, but his chosen words of strong invective are true and pointed. It is not *thunder* kills people, it is the lightning.

DISGRACEFUL.

For the purpose of showing our readers how the radicals speak of Mr. Johnson, President of the United States, we give below an extract from Ashley's speech in the Fortieth Congress, on moving the appointment of another Impeachment Committee. He is spoken of as of low mental and moral culture, as a conspirator and assassin, as a usurper, as a chimerical, as a drunkard, etc., etc. Read and, see how base and low radicalism and negro equality can make a man:

"Sir, such a man as Mr. Johnson, coming into the Presidency as he came into it, a man of his mental and moral culture—I say nothing of the dark suspicious which have crept over the minds of men as to his complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, nor of the fact, which I cannot banish from my mind, of the mysterious connection between his death and the treachery of his successor—I say that such a man in view of all that has happened, coming into the Presidency as he came into it, should have walked with uncovered head and very humbly in the presence of the loyal men of the nation, and of their representatives in the American Congress. If this nation does not brand with the broad seal of its condemnation the usurpations and crimes and misdemeanors of this man it will be but an invitation in the future for a repetiton of his usurpations and of his demeanor. Self-protection and a desire to preserve the honor of the nation, demand that the representatives of the people shall declare, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that no man hereafter elected President or Vice-President shall present himself at his inauguration drunk; nor shall he turn the White House into a den of thieves and pardon-brokers; nor shall he be permitted with impunity to usurp the prerogatives of Congress, and to assail this body with indecent language all over the country. Sir, unless this committee take charge of the matter and proceed with it, the Congress might as well lay down its power. If even the evidence that has already been taken was published, and no futher action of Congress shall be had, I am satisfied that it would go to the country as a deliberate, solemn protest, against repetions, in the future of a drunken electioneering tour, which last year mantled the cheek of the nation with shame."

CONGRESSIONAL PRAYERS.

The *New York Times*, edited by Mr. Raymond, member of the last Congress; in speaking of the prayers of Chaplains in Congress, says:

The irreverence of some of these so-called prayers often borders on blasphemy. They are seldom anything more than stump-speeches made with closed eyes and addressed ostensibly to the Father of all; while in sentiment, language and general style they would shock any intelligent and cultivated audience. Last Winter one of these effusions began "O Lord, Thou has ruled this world for six thousand years, and, *as we believe*, Thou hast ruled it well!" People may fancy this is either thanksgiving or prayer; it is really little better than blasphemy and not a whit less offensive. It was a condescending indorsement, on behalf of Congress, of the Almighty's official conduct; it was a little surprising not to see it followed by a resolution of continued confidence and a vote of thanks.

RESOLUTION

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 4, 1862, BY THADDEUS STEVENS.

"*Resolved*, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or the executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, ON ANY OTHER BASIS THAN THE INTEGRITY AND THE ENTIRE UNITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR TERRITORIES AS THEY EXISTED AT THE TIME OF THE REBELLION, HE WILL BE GUILTY OF A HIGH CRIME."

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The convention was again in session yesterday in the court house. The attendance is not very large, but the lack of numbers is made up by the enthusiasm of those present, who seem determined to wage an exterminating war on every thing that intoxicates. The number of resolutions offered and plans suggested to destroy the "monster evil," were very numerous, and finally resulted in a report from a committee which consisted of twenty-four resolutions.

The first invokes the aid of Divine Providence to guide their councils and direct their efforts to reform the business and customs that produce intemperance, with all its train of evils.

The second recommends total abstinence.

The third and fourth call upon all teachers, moralists, ministers, physicians, parents, etc., to lend their aid in inculcating this recommendation.

The fifth call upon ministers to preach temperance from the pulpit.

The sixth welcomes all true temperance organizations to the Union.

The seventh condemns moderate drinking.

The eighth condemns bar-rooms and drinking saloons, and urges legislation to bring such traffic to an end.

The ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth urge the passage of a law to prevent the traffic in liquors, and to that end urge that a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to prepare a draft of a law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage within the State of Pennsylvania, with such provisions for its enforcement as its presence in this and other States has shown to be necessary, and after being submitted to the examination of competent legal talent and experience, to publish the same to the people of the State, as the project of law as desired by temperance men, towards which we will direct all our efforts to educate and familiarize people with its provisions, until they shall demand its enactments by the proper legislative authority.

The balance of the resolutions were comprised of appeals to the friends of temperance to carry out the above, and also the denunciation of the use of the various nostrums which, "claiming to be medicines, are sold under the name of Hostetter, Plantation or Mishler Bitters, and which being decoctions, the chief component of which is alcohol, with at least but little medical virtues, are highly dangerous, exciting or fostering a love for alchoholic stimulants alike destructive to the pece of families and moral welfare of individuals, coming under their baneful influences."

After the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year, the passage of a resolution authorizing a copy of the proceedings to be forwarded to the President of the United States, General Grant, the Congressional temperance society, the Governors of the different States, and prominent advocates of temperance, singing "coronation" by the convention, and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wing, the convention adjourned.—*Patriot and Union.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following are among the amended provisions of the new Tax Bill.

STAMPS ON LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

That schedule B, in relation to stamp duties, named in section 151, be amended by striking out of said schedule the words "legal documents," and all thereafter, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: *Provided*, That the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule (B) on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets, shall not apply to steamboats or vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports of British North America: *And provided further*, That all affidavits shall be exempt from stamp duty."

Also by inserting at the end of the last paragraph relating to "probate of will," the following words:

"*Provided*, That no stamp either for probate of wills, on letters testamentary or of administration, or on administrator or guardian bond, shall be required when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed $1,000: *Provided further*, That no stamp tax shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection from the Government of claims by soldiers or their legal representatives of the United States, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service." The reduction of taxes provided in this section shall take effect on and after March 1, 1867.

INCOME.

That section 116, be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting, in lieu thereof, as follows: That there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade employment, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of five per cent, on the amount so derived over $1,000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States, and not citizens thereof. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next, preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

TIME OF ASSESSMENT AND WHEN TAXES ARE DUE.

That Section 119 be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following: That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the first of March, and be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of April, in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer; and on any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the thirtieth of April, as aforesaid, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the Collector, there shall be levied in addition thereto the sum of five per centum on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of one per centum per month said tax from the time the same became due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane or insolvent persons; provided, that the tax on incomes for the year 1866 shall be levied on the day this act takes effect.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1867.

DEAR COLUMBIAN:—You would have been interested, but at the same time pained, to have witnessed the events of the past few days in the House of Congress. The Radicals had their own way, and were reckless in their legislative enactments, as they always are. The proceedings of Sunday and Monday attracted the largest number of spectators, and it became necessary to admit a portion to positions on the floor of the House, which had the effect to give an air of respectability to the body, which it does not often wear.

The greatest interest seemed to centre in the House on Monday. The large addition to the number usually on the floor reduced it to a work of difficulty to the Speaker to preserve order. The business that had accumulated on the Speaker's desk was rapidly disposed of, the last being a bill decreasing the pay of members, on which the yeas and nays were being taken when the hour of noon had arrived, and the Speaker amid profound quiet, delivered his address, at the conclusion of which the Clerk of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. M'Pherson, called the House to order, and announced the opening of the Fortieth Congress.

But twenty States are represented in the new Congress, leaving seventeen, embracing seven of the original thirteen that ratified the Constitution, unrepresented. Much curiosity was expressed to see John Morrissey, and the evident disappointment felt at witnessing the correct deportment of the Hon. John, was an amusing feature of the day's proceedings. A laugh, which was loudly expressed at the calling of his name, evidently discomfitted him, and showed a desire to recede from the notorious prominence which he has formerly had.

Before the election of Speaker and other officers of the House, Mr. Brooks, of New York, delivered a dignified and impressive speech in protest of the unlawful act of the majority in organizing the Fortieth Congress. The clerk decided the protest as outside of his prescribed duty, and the House proceeded to elect its officers. Your readers already know the result, and it is unnecessary to occupy space by giving it here. One marked feature in the proceedings was a resolution to suspend the rules of the House for one week! In other words, this Congress is to carry out the idea of the *Chronicle* of this place, that the will of the majority is to override the law.

During the last days of the session it has been a prevailing practice to attach to some one of the appropriation bills, measures which are likely to be lost without the adoption of this scheme to ensure their success. But these bills have always been of individual importance, and without a national character. It has remained to the last Congress to crown their many acts of injustice by embodying in the army appropriation Bill provisions depriving, in a measure, the President of his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. As this was an appropriation bill, and a necessary one for the successful continuance of this branch of the Government, the President felt constrained to sign it, but at the same time protested against the portions I have mentioned above as unconstitutional and ot of place in an appropriation bill.

I can learn nothing definite as to the length the present session of Congress is likely to be, but I should say not less than two weeks.

You know of the disaffection of Reverdy Johnson, and the reproof by Mr. Buckalew, which followed his remarks explaining his reasons for taking so singular a course. Of course he is now a lion with the Radicals.. ROMEO.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Columbia County Democratic Committee held in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 9th the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, James S. McNinch and W. H. Jacoby, are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees, to meet similar Conferees from other counties in this Senatorial District, for the purpose of appointing a Senatorial Delegate to represent this district in the State Democratic Nominating Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 11th day of June next; and that they are hereby instructed to secure the appointment of Hon. George Scott of Catawissa, as said Senatorial Delegate.

Resolved, That Dr. H. W. McReynolds and R. C. Fruit, are hereby appointed Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Montour County, to appoint a Representative Delegate to the State Democratic Nominating Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 11th day of June next.

Resolved, That we do hereby request the several counties in this Senatorial District to concur in the nomination of Hon. George Scott, as Senatorial Delegate to the State Democratic Nomination Convention.

Resolved, That the above named Senatorial Conferees, and Representative Conferees are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees and Representative Conferees to meet Conferees from the different counties in the respective districts, to appoint Delegates to the Mass Convention, to be called at Harrisburg on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Adjourned. C. G. BARKLEY.
NOAH MOUSER, *Chairman.*
Secretary.
Bloomsburg, March 9, 1867

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The returns of the New Hampshire election are meagre, but sufficiently conclusive to show that the Democrats have in all quarters largely reduced the Republican majorities heretofore prevailing. The Republicans lose at least one thousand votes in each Congressional district—in one district nearly two thousand. It is known already that the Republican majority on the State ticket is not more than three thousand—a reduction of more than two thousand in the majority of last year; and later and fuller returns will undoubtedly show a still greater reduction. The Democrats have done nobly. An equally vigorous effort next year will redeem the State from Radical misrule.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Student—After a careful examination of Gibbon and many other authors, we have arrived at the conclusion that Rome was built during the night, because we find it written, and have often heard it said, "Rome was not built in a day."

Charley—There is no harm in a glass of good whisky, if you allow it to remain in the glass.

Eliza—You are wrong to think your question a poser. The chief end of man is the biggest end. With some it is the head; with others, the feet.

Frank—The coincidence is remarkable. You say the young lady is handsome and so are you; both belong to the Methodist Church, both fond of maccaroni, and both have had the measles. We advise you both to get vaccinated, and marry as soon as it takes.

Sarah Jane—Buttons were first used about the time of the Norman conquest, when ladies' dresses were made loose and flowing, and were fastened by one button at the back of the neck. Ever since that time the rage for them has increased, and they have gradually become larger, until, at this epoch of the nineteenth century, as many as a thousand as large as blacking-box tops are worn on one dress. They are considered extremely useful in making yard dogs watchful, for when ladies are returning from the theatre at night, the buttons on their skirts cause a great noise by rattling against the pallings.

Arthur—Erthquakes are diurnal, infernal, nocturnal and internal, and occur when the central axis of the earth becomes refrigerated around the cellular tissue of the sun by the lunar caustic spasmodic action of the moon, and, acting in conjunction, gastronomically caused the rarified vicissitudes of the antediluvian atmosphere to oscillate rapidly against the outer crust of the earth.

N. B.—A very good earthquake, on a small scale, can be obtained at little expense, by spilling turkey gravy on a lady's dress at a party.

Laura—We want it distinctly understood, that we will answer no questions of a personal nature. We have always found all of the young gentlemen who stay on the wharf-boats to be pleasant, courteous and agreeable. We can't say which of them is the best looking, nor which is anxious to marry, and even if we knew, we would not give you the desired information, for we could not do so, without infringing upon the above-mentioned rule. We advise you to seek the acquaintance of them all, and thus satisfy yourself.

DUTY OF TOWNSHIP AUDITORS.—It may not be generally known that a general law of the Legislature, approved April 11th, 1866, requires the bounty accounts of every district to be carefully audited by the Township Auditors, and "prepare a condensed statement of the condition of these finances, and publish the same, at the cost of the district, for three successive weeks, in two papers." It not only requires this duty to be performed by the Township Auditors, but imposes a penalty of fifty dollars upon each Auditor, who refuses to comply, one half of which fine goes to the prosecutor, and the other half to the school fund of the district. It provides, also, that the Auditors shall notify the School Directors or other parties having the disbursement of the bounty funds, to appear before them at such a time as the Auditors shall fix, for the purpose of enabling the Auditors to close up the bounty accounts of the township for the fiscal year.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

We believe the School Directors of Bloom Township have neglected their duty in this respect knowingly. We call upon them for an explicit and exact account of the whole Bounty Fund; and we notify the Township Auditors that their duties in this behalf, will be very closely examined. Let us have this thing without any more delay; there has been too much already.

CHANGE.—The bill to divide the Borough of Danville into four wards has passed the first and second readings in the House. By this bill the Borough will be divided as follows: All that part west of Rail Road and Elm Streets and south of the Canal to be the first ward. All that part east of Railroad and Elm Streets and south of the Catawissa Railroad to be the second ward. All that part west of Railroad Street south of the Catawissa Railroad and north of the canal to be the third ward, and all that part north-east of the Catawissa Railroad to be the fourth ward. It provides for twelve Town Councilmen and twelve School Directors. Three to be residents in and elected by each ward. One member of the Council and one School Director to be elected in each ward every year, to serve for three years. The Chief Burgess to be elected yearly on a general Borough ticket.

We cannot say whether the bill will pass in time to go into effect at the present spring election which will come off next Friday.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

A little daughter of Mr. Alfred Woodruff, of the town of Greenfield, Mich., was bitten some time ago by a dog, but no symptoms of hydrophobia were at first shown. At length the poison, which, acting as a sub-cutaneous injection, permeated every tissue of the system, broke out in a severe form, causing the most intense suffering. A consultation was had by physicians, who decided that, as the sufferer could not possibly survive, every consideration of humanity demanded relief by some means, in accordance with which, during a severe paroxysm, the child was smothered to death.

BY Mr. M'Culloch's monthly statement it appears that on the first of March $1,464,855,191 was the sum of our debt bearing coin interest; $787,023,880 is the total of debt with interest in currency, and $424,126,582 the total of debt bearing no interest. The whole amount of our debt is $690,587,289, and the cash in Treasury $159,823,329. Comparing his present figures with his previous monthly statement, we find that the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, is about $12,000,000 less than last month.

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

IMPEACHMENT.

In pursuance of the programme adopted by the Radical caucus last evening, Mr. Ashley introduced a resolution in the House to-day, referring the impeachment question to the Judiciary Committee, and authorizing said committee, to sit during the session, or recess of Congress. The proposition gave rise to some spirited debate. Ashley opened the discussion with a rehash of his old speech, charging the President with all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors. His collegue, Judge Spalding (Radical), denounced the whole scheme of impeachment as consumate folly, and made a strong appeal to his party friends to pause and consider the importance of the movement they are seeking to inaugurate, declaring that for himself he would resist it so long as he held a seat on the floor of the House. General B. F. Butler was the next speaker. He, of course, favored impeachment, whether the evidence would justify it or not. He put it upon the *high* ground of *party necessity*. After he had concluded, Ashley proposed to take a vote without allowing any further debate, but some of the Radicals around him objected, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, was recognized, and spoke for half an hour in reply to Ashley and Buttler. His speech was listened to with profound attention, and was, withal, very able and instructive. He yielded to his colleague, Mr. Wood, who, in a few remarks, stated that he had some evidence concerning Ashley's motive in introducing the resolution, and at the proper time he would give it to the House and the country. After brief remarks by Messrs. Pruyn and Chanler, of New York, the question was taken and Ashley's resolution directing a further prosecution of the investigation was agreed to. The Speaker then announced the following standing Committee on the Judiciary for the present Congress: James F. Wilson, of Iowa; George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Thomas Williams, Pennsylvania, William Lawrence of Ohio; Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Fredrick E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Samuel L. Marshall, of Illinois; John. C. Curchill, of New York; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin. The new members are Messrs. Churchill, Marshall and Eldridge. The first is a Radical, and takes the place of Mr. Morris, who was not re-elected. The second is a Democrat, and takes the place of Mr. Cook, (Radical) who was transferred to the Election Committee, and the third, is likewise a Democrat and takes the place of Mr. Rogers, who was not re-elected. Altogether, this committee is rather an improvement upon the last. Three of its members are believed to be in favor of impeachment under any circumstances. These Wilson, Boutwell and Williams. There is some doubt, however, about the majority, and different opinions are expresed concerning their views on the subject. The action of last night's caucus in refusing to place the matter in the hands of a special committee of thirteen as proposed by Covode and seconded by Butler, is not regarded as being favorable to the impeachers; nevertheless they hope to get a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee, and Ashley's invitation to-day the whole world to the whole world to bring in evidence against President Johnson, indicates that the conspirators are unwilling to abandon the prospect of removing the Executive.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

THE MILITARY GOVERNORS.

It is expected that the President will, within a day or two, announce the commanders for the districts created at the South by the military government act. It is generally believed that Schofield, Thomas and Hancock will be among the number selected. The other two have not been finally agreed on. There are rumors that Meade will be assigned to the command of one of the districts. This, however, is doubtful, but it may be true, and if so, would no doubt be more satisfactory to the people affected by the act than if an inferior officer should be detailed to rule over them.

ORGANIZING FOR THE ELECTION.

The white and black Radicals of this city are rapidly organizing for the coming municipal election. Meetings are being held whereat there is no distinction on account of race or color. The registration of voters under the new law will commence to-morrow, and it is believed by those who are competent to judge, that the *black* vote at the next election will be nearly or quite equal to the *white*. This will do for the District of Columbia, while the same thing is repudiated by the Radical party in nearly all the Northern States.

CASE OF CONOVER.

The Supreme Court of the District, in general term, has overruled the motion of Conover's counsel for arrest of judgment and a new trial in his case. He will probably be sentenced this week.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The army appropriation bill just published, makes an appropriatiou of three millions eight hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred dollars for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, 1868. Of this sum, one million five hundred thousand is for commissary stores, 800,000 for transportation, five hundred thousand for the Medical Department and the same amount for buildings for schools, asylums, etc., and two hundred thousand for quarters and fuel. These are the principal items, and furnish some explanation of "the way the money goes."

WASHINGTON, March 13.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

Radical party managers have talked quite freely of late concerning their several known candidates for the next Presidency. Some prefer Grant, but the leaders say that he is not sufficiently inoculated with Raidcal ideas, and, therefore, must not be pressed for the nomination. Chase is also talked of, but don't seem to be popular, and Wade and Colfax appear to be the favorites. The latter is very popular with his party, and the impression among the leaders is that he would make a strong candidate. He has been *bidding* for the position for some time, and being a shrewd "wire-puller," will no doubt give the other candidates a hard run.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee have taken no evidence of importance on the impeachment question since the opening of the present Congress. The testimony of several witnesses of the South, who were examined the other day, related exclusively to Executive pardons granted to certain persons in that section, and practically amounted to nothing. Other witnesses have been summoned, and are expected to appear in a few days.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. Schneck this morning revived the soldier's bounty bill, which was lost at the last session, owing to the failure of the Senate to act upon it. The House will repass it, probably to-morrow, but it will not be adopted by the Senate. That body is opposed to increasing the bounties already granted, or to giving additional bounty in any shape, and, therefore, the bill may be considered practically lost.

REJECTIONS.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of ex-Senator Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Austria. According to the conversation of Republican Senators, they do not consider that his political views are such as should belong to a representative abroad, in view of the rebellion through which the country has just passed. The President's nomination of Mr. Cowan was stated to be in place of Mr. Motely, resigned.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

The President has nominated to the Senate Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Education under the act passed during the late Congress.

DEATH OF BISHOP SOULE,

BALTIMORE, March 6.—A dispatch was received here to-day announcing the death, at Nashville, of Bishop Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Church, aged eighty-four years, and announced this morning in the Southern Methodist Conference, now in session in this city. The deceased was the senior Bishop of the Methodist Church of the United States.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 11.—Ferguson Haines, Democrat, was elected Mayor of the city to-day by sixty majority. The Democrats carry four of the seven Wards.

NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The municipal election at Omaha last Tuesday resulted in a Conservative triumph of four hundred majority.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 7.—Evening.

Dispatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork, give the following particulars of the last outbreak in that land.

A fight took place on Tuesday night at Tallaght, about eight miles south of Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five were wounded.

The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition, and up to dark to-day over two hundred prisoners have been brought into Dublin.

The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strathnovin, the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in pursuit.

The police station at Kilmalloch, nineteen miles south of Limerick, in the County of Munster, was attacked by two hundred Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving three of their number dead on the field, and losing fourteen prisoners.

The barracks of the police at Dromore, County Down, in the north, had been fired by an incendiary, and totally destroyed.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger had been shot in Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that the various bands of Fenians appeared to be well supplied with rations, and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of Ireland.

They attacked the coast guard station at Killaloe, in County Clare, and took away their arms. Assaults have been made upon the stations at Caryfort, in Wicklow County, and upon that of Holy Cross, and supplied themselves with arms from all these places.

The excitement in Tipperary is intense. General Gleeson is reported to be there.

DUBLIN, March 7—Evening.—Thirteen prisoners in all have been taken at Limerick. All is quiet in this city today, and reports from Cork, Limerick, and Waterford represent that there are no apparent signs of disturbance there.

LONDON, March 8—Noon—Several Irish and English newspapers have received and published a proclamation purporting to come from the government of the Irish Republic. It declares that after ages of outrage, and vain appeals to reason and justice, they have at last resolved to appeal to arms to rescue Ireland from serfdom, and establish national union, public safety, and political freedom, and bring about the consequent separation of Church and State. As republicans, they appeal to republicans throughout the world for sympathy and support.

Troops are being rapidly dispatched to Ireland from all the available points.

DUBLIN, March 8.—A heavy storm prevailed in this vicinity night before last. Large quantities of snow fell, and it is said the insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are suffering severely from cold and exposure.

Donaghue, the leader of the few Fenians in the fight at Tallaght, has since died, and three of his companions are also dead.

The police constable has been killed by the Fenians in Cork.

The rails on the roads running into Waterford have been torn up.

Large quantities of ammunition and materials for producing "Greek fire" have been discovered and seized by the police in various parts of the county.

LONDON, March 8—Evening.—Dispatches from Dublin, Corn and other parts of Ireland, received during the morning and afternoon, give the following intelligence:

A body of Fenians, 1,500 strong, are reported to be threatening the town of Tipperary. The troops had a battle with a band of insurgents, near Kilfinnane, in County Limerick, and defeated them, killing one man, wounding several, and taking thirty prisoners. Among the latter was the Fenian Chief, General Lane. A force of the rebels, some three hundred strong, was also beaten by the soldiers at Clonniel. Several of the former were killed, and eighteen prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms captured. The Fenians strip private houses of all guns and other weapons. Armed bands of men are moving thro' the Counties Clare, Tipperary, and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police and constabulary. A Dr. Cleary is reported to have been killed at Kilmallock. Incendiary fires are frequent in the City and County of Limrick.

The Irish correspondent of the *Times* says that Ireland is full of Irish Americans, and urges that severe punishment in their cases is imperatively necessary; but, he adds, it is very difficult to apprehend them, for the people, though they give them no aid, refuse to betray them to the authorities. He states that Colonel Dunn led the Irish in their attack on the station at Kilmallock, and concludes by saying that the present rising is considered a failure in Dublin.

THE FENIANS IN THE MOUNTAINS—CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF KILTEEL.

DUBLIN, March 8—Evening.—A dispatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians had appeared in force on the Devil's Bill Mountain in County Tipperary. Troops, with artillery, have been sent to dislodge them. The result of the battle is not yet known. The insurgents muster in strong force, particularly in County Tipperary. No bands have as yet appeared in County Wicklow, and the town of Wicklow is quiet.

Reports from Drogheda state that there has been no further disturbance in that city. Up to this hour, twelve of the foremost rebel leaders have been captured. The Fenians have captured and now hold possession of the police barracks at Kilteel, County Kildare.

LONDON, March 9—Noon.—It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquility has been restored throughout the province of Leinster, and that there has been no recent disturbance in County Kerry, the scene of the abortive attempt of last month.

DUBLIN, March 9.—A dispatch from Waterford states that the Galtee Mountains on the borders of Tipperary and Cork counties, are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared an attack will be made upon the town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are disaffected, and strongly disposed to help the insurgents.

LONDON, March 9—P.M.—An official dispatch from Ireland says that loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the military, and this fact seems to confirm the report that the rising of the Irish has failed to be general.

LONDON, March 9—Evening.—Dispatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tippeary and Limrick, pressing the people into their ranks, and committing other offences everywhere. The taverns in the City of Cork are to be closed every evening at dark. James Stephens is reported to be still in Paris.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The band of Fenians previously reported to have taken possession of the barracks at Kilteel, in County Kildare, has been dispersed by the troops. The insurgents made an attack on the barracks at Mount Mellick, at the foot of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and were repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot. The rebels are said to have assmbled to the number of 3,00 in the neighborhood of Aberle. Troops have been sent out to disperse them. The existence of a Fenian council which has been secretly in session in this city has been discovered, and its members have been arrested by the police General Burke. One of the Fenian leader in the South has been captured at Tipperary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

GROCERIES.—In sugar there is a fair business doing. 250 boxes sold at 9¼ cents gold, and 25 boxes at 9c, gold, and 50 boxes at 13¼c. per lb. currency; 200 bags of Rio coffee sold at 18¼c per lb. gold.

FLOUR.—The market continues very brisk. About 1,000 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.75
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 9.25
Northwestern family	10.75@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.25@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.50@12.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.50@16.00
Rye flour	7.25

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.00; Southern do. at $3.00@3.15, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is more active, with sales of 10,000 bus. at 98c and 99c for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 62@64c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,050 bbls flour; 2,890 bus. wheat; 10,600 bus. corn, 2,780 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $22.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@ $23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8½@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; pi kled do at 13@ 13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c. and salted do at 8½@9¼c. Lard sells at 13@13¼c ₱ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 200 bushels were sold at from $8.00 @$9.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $4.00 and flaxseed at $3.10@$3.12 per bus.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1,650 head sold at the Avenue Drove-yard at prices ranging from 16a17c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14a15½c for fair to good do, and 12a13c per lb for common, as to quality. The market closed very dull within the above range of prices. Cows were unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand. Hogs were dull and lower.

COWS.—Were unchanged; 220 head sold at $45a70 for springers, and $50a80 per head for cow and calf.

SHEEP.—Were in fair demand; 7,000 head sold at 7¼a8c per lb, gross, as to condition.

HOGS.—Were dull and rather lower; 3,700 head sold at the different yards, at rom $10a11 per 100 lbs, nett.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

CAPTAIN MAISH, of York, has presented a bill in the Legislature, exempting soldiers of 1812 from bounty taxes.

OWING to the late rains the river is considerably swollen. There is an abundance of snow in the mountains yet.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

EX-SHERIFF JOHN SNYDER has taken the upper tavern in Orangeville, the "*Swan Hotel*." Mr. Snyder is too well known to require any words of praise from us.

THE fine Seminary, which the liberality of our citizens has erected at this place, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be formally dedicated on the 3d of next April.

GOVERNOR GEARY has *re-appointed* William Peacock, Esq., to be a Notary Public for this Commonwealth, for three years from thirteenth March, 1867, to reside in Bloomsburg.

MR. GUNNISON, our efficient barber, has removed his place of business from Hunsenberger's Tobacco Store, to the frame building on Court House Alley, which he has fitted up at considerable expense.

CHARLES F. BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," the American humorist, author of a series of popular comic productions, and a successful lecturer, died at Southampton, England, last week.

TAVERN LICENSE Petitions and Bonds are for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Persons proposing to apply must have their Petitions on file, *so that three weeks* notice can be given of the intended application. Do not delay, or you may be too late.

MAXIMILLIAN, Emperor of Mexico, was on the fourth of March, at Queretaro, with ten thousand men; and Juarez, President of Mexico, was on 21st February, at San Luis, awaiting reinforcements. There will soon be a battle between the rival aspirants.

ISRAEL MUMMA, of Espy, on the first of April takes the hotel stand now kept by Samuel Everett. We are assured that Mr. Mumma is thoroughly versed in the art of hotel keeping, and with such men as he and Sheriff Snyder in the business, the traveling public will not suffer.

ALTHOUGH the Democrats have not gained much in actual numbers in the present Congress, yet they are greatly stronger in ability than before. There are in the House no abler men than John V. L. Pruyn, James Brooks, and Fernando Wood, and the opening debates, do them great credit.

OUR enterprising friend, Norman J. Hendershot, has built a fine drug store on the north side of Main street, opposite the American House, and stocked it with as fine a supply of drugs and varieties as can be found in any inland town. We trust his enterprise will prove amply remunerative.

MR. LANDON, the Radical Senator from Bradford, and P. John's candidate for United States Senator, has introduced a Resolution into the Legislature to repeal the act granting a gratuity and annuity to the soldiers of 1812, and their widows. How *very* friendly these Radicals are to old soldiers!

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to supply our citizens in a short time with coal of the best quality from the mines of the Paddy Run Coal Company. Its fine quality, and its nearness to our markets, together with the fact that it can be mined at a trifling expense, make the stock a desirable investment.

AS WE EXPECTED, the Radical over the way attempts to defend Col. Stewart from his villainies during the Columbia County Invasion. He doubts whether he ever extorted one hundred dollars from Mr. Hess on pretence of saving him from the draft. All we have to say on that score is *we hold the receipt given by Colonel Stewart* for that one hundred dollars. We can and will expose certain other villanies committed by the petty officials in this District during the war.

KANSAS, the thirty-seventh of the family of the Union, comes in with a provision in her Constitution declaring that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed." This is the right way to make States for a free confederacy.—*Exchange.*

Another bitter pill for poor BROCKWAY! For *him*—just entering political life—the prospect looks discouraging. The people no longer pay any attention to the demagogue cry of "nigger." It has lost its force.—*Republican.*

"Poor Brockway," although "just entering political life," would leave it in disgust if he thought his readers would believe such pitiable trash as the above. Last week the learned and sapient editor of the *Republican* in speaking of Mr. Parsel's confirmation said "that only thirty-five Senators were present, and of that number nearly all were Democrats and friends of the President," when in fact during the entire session the President's friends only numbered fourteen.

The assertion we quote this week is on a par with it. Kansas, instead of being the thirty-seventh State, *was admitted six years ago.* Instead of her Constitution giving negroes the elective franchise, *they have no more right in Kansas than they have in South Carolina.* We don't wonder, much, however, at our Radical neighbor getting mixed, because it would take a smarter man to tell what States are in the Union, and what ones are out.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XI.

"OLEUMITIS."

In the Spring of 18—, I, in common with others, fell a victim to oleumitis; or in plain Anglo Saxon, "Oil on the Brain," and can therefore, perhaps, speak knowingly of the causes, symptoms, course, effects and treatment of the malady.

This disease first made its appearance about the year 1835, in a single locality in an intense and malignant form, although isolated cases had been noticed in previous years; and its most marked peculiarity was, that instead of driving away all within its reach, it actually drew from all parts of the State its hapless and devoted victims; and thus extended its ravages until the middle and western part of Pennsylvania and portions of Virginia and Ohio were overrun.

Like the cholera, it made headway against wind and tide, stopping at no barrier and overleaping all obstacles. It is not only endemic in its character, but pandemic, and highly contagious. Combining these qualities, we can easily account for its ravages and the number of its victims.

It is now generally conceded to belong to that class of diseases known by the Generical name of "Cacoethes Peculiæ," and we may mention Shanghaiotis, Merinoitis and Morus Multicaulitis as some of the varieties, forms and types of this singular complaint.

The symptoms are "Sui Generis" and "Unique" and can not be mistaken. The first indication of an attack is a slight aberration of the mind, or a proneness to talk on one only subject, and every one with whom the patient meets is "bored" about but not for oil, oil stocks or oil companies. Should the attack be ephemeral, the patient rapidly convalesces without treatment, but should the system be thoroughly impregnated with the peculiar miasm of Oleumitis, the patient is seen wandering through swamps and marshes, on hills and in valleys, looking eagerly about like a man who has lost a jewel, or his wit, scanning the slime arising from the frogs and lizards that inhabit the swamps; and he may be frequently seen dipping up handsful of the filthy water, and heard exclaiming "Oil," "Petroleum," "Eureka," or using the language of little boys when about to engage in the manly art of self-defense "smell that."

Sometimes the patient carries with him a bottle, filled with bad whisky, which he uses for the purpose of navigation, or for improving the alimentary canal. After having thus disposed of the contents, he fills it with "incrustations of oil," which he shows to those who are in the incipient stages of the malady and a specimen of forming a "Green Oil Company."

We will mention one other and very singular symptom of oleumitis, and then pass on to the anatomical lesions, and it is this, should the patient have a gimlet he commences to bore, what in his disorded imagination is a two inch hole. The Green Creek Petroleum Company, although having for its "Medical director" the most celebrated "Herb Doctor" in the State, afforded the best subjects for Post Mortem examinations that could be had; and the medical faculty availed themselves of the opportunity to investigate the peculiar effects of this new and rare malady.

The principal, and in fact the only lesion perceivable after death is, in what is familiarly styled, the "pocket nerve." This is affected from its origin to its most minute ramifications, but its effects can be more particularly noticed in the "Chase" or "Greenback" Ganglion. This has undergone a thorough and complete collapse, and the sides adhere with as much tenacity as if glued together by the "cohesive power of public plunder."

The acute attack a strictly antiplogistic treatment should be adopted. The "Circulating Medium" must be rapidly withdrawn, and from six to ten of Uncle Sam's leeches recently imported from New England, and known by the name of "Moral Reformers" or "Unionists"—the latter name probably derived from the fact of the readiness and rapidity with which they unite to anything that can be carried away or absorbed, applied to the funds of the patient soon brings him to that stage of the disease in which milder means may be resorted to with benefit to the victim.

In most cases, gentle exercise, fresh air, not impregnated with the odor of oil, a light but nourishing diet, and the shower bath will carry the patient through the first stage of the disease and leave him convalescent. But in order to insure a complete restoration to health and strength, it is necessary to resort to a remedy little known and less used. We speak now of the "Buck and Saw." To many people this is a nauseating medicine, but "desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

In many cases, a long continued and regular course in its use, has resulted not only in a perfect cure of the disease but the "pocket nerve" has gradually recovered its normal condition, and the "Chase" Ganglion assumed its natural consistency, color and dimensions.

In order, however, that the cure should be sure and effectual, prompt treatment must be secured; the patient must be carefully watched, as a relapse is almost certainly fatal; and losing all desire to be cured he slowly but surely declines, until at last he falls into the open —— arms of the district overseer, or is consigned to the dark and silent —— Poor House. MEDICUS.

ON Wednesday last, by order of the Town Council, the sole remaining portion of Table Rock was to be blown from its present dangerous position. This will entirely obliterate every trace of that natural curiosity.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters throughout the country will save trouble by obeying the laws in regard to newspapers, etc. When a paper remains dead in an office for four consecutive weeks, it is the duty of the Postmaster or his deputy to send the publisher of the paper a *written* notice of the fact—stating, if possible, the reason why the paper is not lifted.—This returning to the publisher of a *paper* marked "not lifted," "refused," "uncalled for," is not a legal notice. Postmasters who fail to comply with the law in this respect are liable for the subscription for the time said papers remain dead in their office. We have been greatly imposed upon by the neglect of postmasters.—*Ashland Advocate.*

A LITTLE MORE CUFFEE.—A few days ago a little bill was offered in the House, at Harrisburg, to incorporate a Musical Society; and Mr. Mann of Potter, (Republican,) moved "to strike out," in the first line of the section, the word "white." Darkies must have social equality, and the radicals must come to the level of the African. We presume the radical over the way endorses the matter.

SENATOR BUCKALEW.—The Phila. *Press* publishes an editorial in favor of Senator Buckalew, strongly defending him from the charge of indifference on the League Island question. The *Press* gives him credit for known ability, and steadfast fidelity to the interests of Pennsylvania, in relation to the harbor for iron clads. "Let Justice be done though the heavens should fall."—*Montour American.*

THE New York *Times* (Republican) has a long editorial, opposing the present Radical programme of getting up a civil war with Utah, in order to "fix up things in Salt Lake City."

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	10 00
Clover seed	7 00
Flax seed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	19
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

UNANGST—STILES—In Light Street, on the 9th inst., by Joseph Lilley, Esq., Mr. Edward Unangst, of Fishingcreek, to Miss Mary H. Stiles, of Light Street.

ORANGE—KELLER—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. William Orange, of Catawissa, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Keller, of Bloomsburg.

ASH—IPHER—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, Mr. Christian J. Ash, of Fishingcreek township, to Miss Harriet R. Ipher, of Fairmount.

DIED.

JONES—In Bloomsburg, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, Mrs. Mary, wife of John Jones, aged seventy-four years, six months and fifteen days.

EVANS—In Bloomsburg, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Catharine J. Evans, wife of Dr. J. R. Evans, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

KIMBALL—At Williamsport, in January last, Mrs. Rebecca Kimball, wife of Seth Kimball, and daughter of J. D. M'Henry, of Columbia County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE.]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-3m.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, DEC'D.—To John Ricketts, Ruth Hosier, Mary M'Intosh, Nancy Buell, Pleasant Sines, Elijah G. Ricketts, the heirs of Sarah Cartright, deceased, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Clemuel G. Ricketts, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

Bloomsburg, March 15, 1867.

DRUGS

HENDERSHOT'S

NEW DRUG STORE,

Main Street, Bloomsburg.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Turpentine, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Paint Brushes,

Stamonds Skins, Perfumery,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

in great variety.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chandeliers, Chimneys, Burners and Shades.

French and American Window Glass, &c.

☞ Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours of the day and night. [mar15'67-tf.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL

LAND SCRIPT FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale Five Hundred and Twenty Thousand acres of Agricultural College Land Script, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Script," will be received at the surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands, except mineral lands, of the United States, which may be offered for sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for [illegible] twenty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, *Surveyor General.*

By the Board of Commissioners.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1867.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar15'67.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS,
March 1, 1867-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

CLINTON ROBBINS,
Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of the County of Columbia.—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elvin John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April ninth, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg. ROBERT F. CLARK,
February 15, 1867. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL HOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Thomas Hower and Moses Hower. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment forthwith.

THOMAS HOWER,
MOSES HOWER,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL PEIFER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Peifer, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF PRISCILLA HAYHURST, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Priscilla Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Henry Hollingshead. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SUSANNA SITLER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Susanna Sitler, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John B. Reishline. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN B. REISHLINE,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Julianna Bower, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER,
February 15, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM JENKINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Pine Grove township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. B. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
February 15, 1867-6w. Executors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CHARLES EVERLY } December Term, 1866,
vs. } No. 21
MARGARET EVERLY. } In Divorce.

To Margaret Everly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CHRISTIAN HESS, by his next friend John Stanbery, } December Term, 1866, No. 25.
vs. } In Divorce.
THOMAS ROAT.

To Thomas Roat, Respondent Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

MARY M. MANNING, by her next friend Abner Hartley, } February Term, 1867, No. 11.
vs. } In Divorce.
ANDREW J. MANNING.

To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JACOB EVERHART, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February 20th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for legatees E. H. Little, Esq., was appointed auditor, on exceptions filed to the account of Augustus Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS'S COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, J. H. Fritz and S. Achenbach, executors, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the petition of the guardian of PHILIP KELLER, for sale of said minor's real estate. And now, to wit, February seventh, 1867, M. M. L'Velle, Esq., appointed commissioner, to report the facts with his opinion, etc.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The Commissioner above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. H. Abbott, in Orangeville, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

M. M. L'VELLE, Commissioner.
February 22, 1867-3t.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William J. Speed, Stephen Speed, Asenath Rice intermarried with Nathan Rice, Sarah Lyon, Lydia Spalding intermarried with John Spalding, Allen Lyon, Parvin Lyon, and Jessie Lyon, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May, next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselve indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD.
and D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-6t.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ROBERT W. MILLER, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert W. Miller, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Mrs. Susannah Miller. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executrix without delay. SUSANNAH MILLER,
March 8, 1867. Executrix.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JOSEPH RAYHURST, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Achenbach, administrator, to and amongst the heirs and distributees. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the first day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend. C. R. BROCKWAY,
March 8, 1867. *Auditor.*

☞ Berwick Gazette copy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of DANIEL LEVAN, late of Locust township, deceased. And now to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Levan and Wm. Goodman, administrators, to and among the heirs and distributees. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the third day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend. C. R. BROCKWAY,
March 8, 1867. *Auditor.*

☞ Berwick Gazette copy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of DANIEL C. ENT, late of Orange township, dec'd. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Benjamin Albacht, administrator, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the second day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend. C. R. BROCKWAY,
March 8, 1867. *Auditor.*

☞ Berwick Gazette copy.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, MARCH THIRTIETH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas Hess, Executor of Frederick Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Henry Hess, Collins Sutliff, Daniel Everhart and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House and Barn. There is also a fine orchard on the premises, and part of the land in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 10, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. THOMAS HESS, Executor.

February 22, 1867-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Montour and Columbia counties, Pa., the undersigned, administrators of Harmon Milheim late of Moreland township, Lycoming county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the hotel of Joan Britzius, in White Hall, Montour county, on

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIRST,

at twelve o'clock M., a certain piece or parcel of land, situate partly in Madison township, Columbia county, and partly in Anthony township, Montour county, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands late of Wm. Ellis, Wm. Adams, M. King and others; the improvements being a

LOG HOUSE AND LOG BARN,

an orchard, and about thirty acres cleared; the balance well timbered.

Also a certain tract of land, situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining the above, land of Adam Spring, and others, containing twenty-five acres and twenty-one perches, more or less, and being well timbered land, late the estate of said Harmon Milheim.

GOTLIEB SCHEATLER,
MICHAEL WINEGARDNER,
February 22, 1867-tf. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-SIXTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Everett, administrator of George Pfeil, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Orange township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Daniel Kiefer, Widow Hayman, Henry Stiner, C. C. Coleman, Jacob Roup, and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House, a good Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. Also a good Spring of Water at the door. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth the purchase money at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. SAMUEL EVERETT,
February 22, 1867-3t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Sankey, James W. Sankey, John Sankey and John Reichard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, Sr., late of Centre county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, a lot or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Scott township, in the County of Columbia, bounded on the north by lands of Mary Bettle, on the east and south by land of H. B. Melick, and on the west by land of Andrew Creveling, containing seventeen acres, all improved land.

ALSO:—A certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Hartzel, on the south by land of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the north by land of John Sneider,

CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES,

about thirty acres of which is cleared land.

ALSO:—A town lot, situate in Main Street, and county aforesaid, bounded on the south by lot of Harriet Eyer and John Melick, on the west by a lot of Elizabeth Miller, on the north by Mill street, and on the east by the main road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, whereon are erected a large two and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE,

a Store House, and a two-story Frame Dwelling House. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale, one fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the absolute confirmation with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser or Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JACOB SANKEY,
JAMES W. SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JOHN REICHARD,
February 15, 1867. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, in Orange ville, on *Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

ONE COLT, THREE YEARS OLD,

one cow, two cooking stoves, two parlor stoves,

BEDS AND BEDDING,

chairs, tables, two barrels, carpets, dishes, cooking utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

N. D. STILES, *Auctioneer.*

Orangeville, March 8, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at Lutz's tavern, in Greenwood township, on *MONDAY, TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following property to wit:

TWO COLTS THREE YEARS OLD,

one colt two years old, one colt one year old,

TWO MILCH COWS AND THREE HEIFERS,

two good sized sheats, one cart, truck wagon, one side-hill plough, two common ploughs, harrow, cultivator, one sled, and various other farming implements. JACOB LYER.

MOSES COFFMAN, *Auctioneer.*

March 8, 1867.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE & LOT. Will be sold at public sale, on *Thursday, the Twenty-first day of March*, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Bloom township, Columbia county. Said house fronts on the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, about two hundred yards above the Forks Hotel. Possession of said house and lot will be given on the first day of April next. ☞ Terms made known on day of sale. WILLIAM RARB.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867-3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eli Robbins, administrator of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Harman Labor, Eli Robbins, David Coleman and others, containing nineteen acres, more or less, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN.

There is also a thrifty young apple orchard on the premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Diana Robbins, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of April of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. ELI ROBBINS.

February 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia couty, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED

than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, fenders,
table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
crosscut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, bed cords, enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, s

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Hints To Farmers.

What Hoes to Use.—In planting or hoeing corn, use the ordinary hoes in general use. Neither Indian Rubber hoes nor cotten hoes would be of any account in a corn field; no more than would one of Hoe's eight-cylinder presses.

How to Hold the Plow.—Don't try to hold it out arms length. You can't do it.

If you havn't a plow of your own, get out an attachment on your neighbor's, who owes you. Any justice will tell you whether you can hold it or not.

The Best Time to Put in Rye.—I asked an old farmer once what was the best time to put in rye? He looked at his watch and said:

"This is about my hour."

The rye was immediately put in.

All seasons are the same for putting in rye.

How to Keep Corn.—The best place to keep corn is in a good corn house though some prefer to keep it in the system—in the juice. If they don't keep corn they keep corned.

Easy Way to Draw Saw Logs.—Draw them on a piece of paper with a crayon pencil. After a little practice you will be able to "draw" the largest kind of saw logs with ease.

Pork.—Packing thread is of no use in packing pork. In curing hams the time varies. Hams that have got trichina can't be cured at all.

Fences and Fencing.—Good fencing is essential on a farm. Get a good, "fencing master" to learn you. You can't repair a worm fence by taking vermifuge. Neither can you cut good whitewash brushes out of bush fences.

To Drain Lands.—Drink wiskey, and spend all your time at the village tavern. This will drain you of all your land in a short time.

To Make Stone Fence.—Equal parts of whisky and cider. This is the reciprocal stone fence; the more you lay of it the more it will "lay" you.

Preparation of Whitewash.

Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles in the world when properly applied. It prevents not only the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthiness of all buildings, and fences whether of wood or stone. Out buildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice every year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way: Take a clean, water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine of ivory black. For fawn color, add 4 pounds of umber—Turkish or American, the latter is the cheapest—one pound Indian red, and one pound common lampblack. For common stone color add four pounds raw umber and two pounds lampblack. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.

Practical Hints.

A coating of three parts lard and one part rosin applied to farm tools of iron or steel, will effectually prevent rust. Common nails heated redhot and dropped into cold water will clinch and answer the purpose of wrought nails. The sharp corner of a common Indian arrow head or flint will cut glass quite effectually. A good wagon jack may be made of two pieces of boards, two or more feet long. Place the board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground, and the other just under one of spokes, close up to the felly; then take hold of a spoke on the oppsite side of the wheel and lift; at the same time place the second board under the axle tree. In this way a loaded wagon may be lifted with ease. Rusty nails may be drawn from wood without difficulty, by first giving them a blow hard enough to start them a little. A gun will not need cleaning for years if the muzzle is tightly corked, and a piece of rubber kept on the tube under the hammer, while standing idle.

Onions and Poultry.

Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would, therefore, recommend giving fowls, and especially young chickens as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.

Water Proof Soles of Boots and Shoes.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes that six years' experience has convinced him that a coat of gum copal varnish, applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles water proof, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary soles.

Wool Buyers in Council.

It is stated that the Wool Buyers of Western New-York are to meet in convention at Rochester on the 19th inst., to concert such action relative to the purchase of wool the coming season, as may be necessary or expedient.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates always on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES,
EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delitrious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
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Just received a new stock of
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and every variety of articles usually kept in a
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Also
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FOR SALE.
A GOOD MILCH COW.
Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire at
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March 4, 1867.

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HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
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Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

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this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

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are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

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and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

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all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

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and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
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announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
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and while capable of doing a
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one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.
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LOCK STITCH
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THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
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proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:
☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, or one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.
☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.
☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.
☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
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